

(a) *Indications for use.* Treatment of staphylococcal synovitis and generalized staphylococcal infection susceptible to novobiocin; treatment of acute outbreaks of fowl cholera caused by strains of *Pasteurella multocida* susceptible to novobiocin.

(b) *Limitations.* Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 350 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; feed 5 to 7 days; not for laying turkeys; withdraw 4 days before slaughter.

(3) *Mink*—(i) *Amount.* 20 mgs. per lb. body weight per day.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For treatment of generalized infections, abscesses, or urinary infections caused by staphylococcal or other novobiocin sensitive organisms.

(iii) *Limitations.* Administer, as sole ration, feed which contains not less than 200 grams of novobiocin activity per ton of feed; feed for 7 days.

(4) *Ducks*—(i) *Amount.* Novobiocin, 350 grams per ton.

(ii) *Indications for use.* Control of infectious serositis and fowl cholera in ducks caused by *Pasteurella anatipestifer* and *P. multocida*, susceptible to novobiocin.

(iii) *Limitations.* Administer, as sole ration, for 5 to 7 days, continue medication for 14 days if necessary, repeat if reinfection occurs; discontinue use at least 3 days before slaughter; not for use in laying ducks.

[40 FR 13959, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 45 FR 42263, June 24, 1980; 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 36402, Sept. 29, 1987]

#### § 558.430 Nystatin.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles: 20 grams of activity per pound to 046573 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.470 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* It is used for chickens and turkeys as follows:

(1) *Amount.* 50 grams per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* Chickens and turkeys; aid in control of crop mycosis and mycotic diarrhea (*Candida albicans*).

(ii) *Limitations.* Growing and laying chickens; growing turkeys.

(2) *Amount.* 100 grams per ton.

(i) *Indications for use.* Chickens and turkeys; treatment of crop mycosis and mycotic diarrhea (*Candida albicans*).

(ii) *Limitations.* Growing and laying chickens; growing turkeys; to be fed for 7 to 10 days.

[41 FR 11002, Mar. 15, 1976, as amended at 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987; 53 FR 40729, Oct. 18, 1988; 55 FR 8461, Mar. 8, 1990; 57 FR 8578, Mar. 11, 1992]

#### § 558.435 Oleandomycin.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles: 5 grams of activity per pound to 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.480 of this chapter.

(c) *Special considerations.* Do not use bentonite in Type B or Type C medicated feeds containing oleandomycin. Oleandomycin refers to oleandomycin or feed-grade oleandomycin.

(d) *Conditions of use.* It is used in animal feed as follows:

(1) *Chickens and turkeys*—(i) *Amount per ton.* Oleandomycin, 1 to 2 grams.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency for broiler chickens and growing turkeys.

(2) *Swine*—(i) *Amount per ton.* Oleandomycin, 5 to 11.25 grams.

(ii) *Indications for use.* For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency in growing-finishing swine.

[40 FR 13959, Mar. 27, 1975, as amended at 44 FR 40283, July 10, 1979; 51 FR 7399, Mar. 3, 1986; 52 FR 2686, Jan. 26, 1987]

#### § 558.450 Oxytetracycline.

(a) *Approvals.* Type A medicated articles:

(1) 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, and 200 grams per pound to 000069 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(2) 50 and 100 grams per pound to 053389 in § 510.600(c) of this chapter.

(b) *Special considerations.* (1) In accordance with § 558.5 labeling shall bear the statement: "FOR USE IN DRY ANIMAL FEED ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN LIQUID FEED SUPPLEMENTS."

(2) The articles in paragraph (a)(1) of this section contain an amount of mono-alkyl (C<sub>8</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>) trimethylammonium oxytetracycline expressed in terms of an equivalent

amount of oxytetracycline hydrochloride or an amount of oxytetracycline dihydrate base expressed in terms of an equivalent amount of oxytetracycline hydrochloride.

(3) The articles in paragraph (a)(2) of this section contain an amount of mono-alkyl

(C<sub>8</sub>–C<sub>18</sub>)

trimethylammonium oxytetracycline expressed in terms of an equivalent amount of oxytetracycline hydrochloride.

(c) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.500 of this chapter.

(d)(1) *Conditions of use.* It is used in feed as follows:

TABLE 1

Oxytetracycline amount	Combination	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 10 to 20 grams per ton (g/ton)	Nequinat 18.16 g/ton (0.002%)	Sheep; increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	.....do .....	000069, 053389
(ii) 10 to 50 g/ton		1. Chickens; increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency. 2. Growing turkeys; increased rate of weight and improved feed efficiency. 3. Swine; increased rate of weight and improved feed efficiency.	Do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption. Do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption. .....do .....	Do. Do. Do.
(iii) 100 g/ton		Turkeys; control of hexamitiasis caused by <i>Hexamita meleagridis</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 days (d); do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.	Do.
(iv) 100 to 200 g/ton		Chickens; control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> ; control of fowl cholera caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feed, withdraw 3 d before slaughter.	Do.
(v) 200 g/ton		Chickens; control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>M. synoviae</i> ; control of fowl cholera caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; as an aid in the control of coccidiosis caused by <i>Eimeria tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivati</i> .	.....do .....	000069
(vi) 400 g/ton		Turkeys; control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>M. synoviae</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.	000069, 053389
		Chickens; control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feeds, withdraw 3 d before slaughter.	Do.

TABLE 1—Continued

Oxytetracycline amount	Combination	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(vii) 500 g/ton	Monensin 90 to 110 g/ton	Chickens; control of CRD and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; and as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> .	.....do .....	000069
	Nequinatate 18.16 g/ton (0.002%)	Chickens; control of CRD and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; as an aid in prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. maxima</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , and <i>E. mivati</i> .	.....do .....	Do.
		Chickens; reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (air-sac-infection) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 5 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter; in low calcium feeds withdraw 3 d before slaughter.	000069, 053389
	Monensin 90 to 110 g/ton	Chickens; reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (air-sac-infection) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; as an aid in the prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> .	.....do .....	000069
(viii) 0.05 to 0.1 milligram/pound (mg/lb) of body weight daily.	Salinomycin 40 to 60 g/ton	Chickens; reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (air-sac-infection) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; prevention of coccidiosis caused by <i>E. necatrix</i> , <i>E. tenella</i> , <i>E. acervulina</i> , <i>E. brunetti</i> , <i>E. mivati</i> , and <i>E. maxima</i> .	.....do .....	000069, 012799
		Calves (up to 250 lb); for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	Feed continuously; in milk replacers or starter feed.	000069, 053389
		1. Calves and beef and nonlactating dairy cattle; treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia (shipping fever complex) caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline. 2. Calves (up to 250 lb); treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; in feed or milk replacers; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.  Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; in milk replacers or starter feed; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	Do.  Do.

TABLE 1—Continued

Oxytetracycline amount	Combination	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
		3. Sheep; treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	Do.
		4. Swine; treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline and treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	Do.
		5. Breeding swine; control and treatment of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by <i>Leptospira pomona</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for not more than 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter.	Do.
(x) 25 mg/lb of body weight		Turkeys; control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis; coronaviral enteritis) susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption.	Do.
(xi) 25 mg/head/day		Calves (250 to 400 lb); increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency.	.....	Do.
(xii) 75 mg/head/day		Growing cattle (over 400 lb); increased rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency, and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses.	.....	Do.
(xiii) 0.5 to 2.0 g/head/day		Cattle; prevention and treatment of the early stages of shipping fever complex.	Feed 3 to 5 d before and after arrival in feedlots.	Do.
(xiv) 200 mg/colony		Honey bees; control of American foulbrood caused by <i>Bacillus larvae</i> and European foulbrood caused by <i>Streptococcus pluton</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline.	Remove at least 6 weeks prior to main honey flow.	Do.

(2) It is used in fish feed as follows:

TABLE 2

Oxytetracycline amount	Combination	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 250 mg/kilogram of fish/d (11.35 g/100 lb of fish/d).		Pacific salmon for marking of skeletal tissue.	For salmon not over 30 g body weight; administer as sole ration for 4 consecutive days in feed containing oxytetracycline hydrochloride or mono-alkyl (C <sub>8</sub> –C <sub>18</sub> ) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline; fish not to be liberated for at least 7 d following the last administration of medicated feed.	000069
(ii) 2.5 to 3.75 g/100 lb of fish/d.		1. Salmonids; control of ulcer disease caused by <i>Hemophilus piscium</i> , furunculosis caused by <i>Aeromonas salmonicida</i> , bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia caused by <i>A. liquefaciens</i> , and pseudomonas disease.  2. Catfish; control of bacterial hemorrhagic septicemia caused by <i>A. liquefaciens</i> and pseudomonas disease.	Administer as mono-alkyl (C <sub>8</sub> –C <sub>18</sub> ) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline in mixed ration for 10 d; do not liberate fish or slaughter fish for food for 21 d following the last administration of medicated feed; do not administer when water temperature is below 9 °C (48.2 °F).  Administer as mono-alkyl (C <sub>8</sub> –C <sub>18</sub> ) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline in mixed ration for 10 d; do not liberate fish or slaughter fish for food for 21 d following the last administration of medicated feed; do not administer when water temperature is below 16.7 °C (62 °F).	000069  000069
(iii) 1 g/lb of medicated feed.		Lobsters; control of gaffkemia caused by <i>Aerococcus viridans</i> .	Administer as sole ration for 5 consecutive days in feed containing monoalkyl (C <sub>8</sub> –C <sub>18</sub> ) trimethyl ammonium oxytetracycline; withdraw medicated feed 30 d before harvesting lobsters.	000069

(3) Oxytetracycline may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:

(i) Robenidine hydrochloride in accordance with § 558.515.

(ii) Lasalocid as in § 558.311.

[61 FR 51590, Oct. 3, 1996]

#### § 558.460 Penicillin.

(a) *Specifications.* As penicillin procaine G or feed grade penicillin procaine.

(b) *Related tolerances.* See § 556.510 of this chapter.

(c) *Conditions of use.* (1) It is used as follows:

Penicillin in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 2.4 to 50 .....	.....	Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	.....	
(ii) 5 to 20 .....	.....	Quail; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	Quail, not over 5 weeks of age	
(iii) 10 to 50 .....	.....	Swine; growth promotion and feed efficiency.	.....	